

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2234

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, December 3, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
<b>MERCANTILE.</b>				
Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
<b>SUGAR.</b>				
Ewa	3,000,000	20	27 1/2	28
Haleiwa	1,750,000	100		
Haw Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw Com. & Sug. Co.	2,212,750	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	38 1/2	41
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Koloa	2,000,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20	22 1/2	23 1/2
Kamalo Sug. Co., Ltd.	250,000	20		
Kihikihi Plant. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	50	10	13
Kipahulu	150,000	100		
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100		
<b>STRAIGHT SUGAR.</b>				
Mannheim S. Co., Ass.	400,000	100		
Paia	100,000	100		
McBryde S. Co., Ltd.	832,300	20	8	9
Paia, Ltd.	1,600,000	20		
Nahiku Sugar Co.	200,000	20		
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	20	16	16 1/2
Pouloa	500,000	20		
Wailuku	500,000	20		
Wailuku Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,200	20	4	4 1/2
Wailuku, Ltd.	2,500,000	20	14 1/2	15 1/2
Wailuku	250,000	20		
Wailuku	700,000	100		
Wailuku	250,000	100		
Wailuku	125,000	100		
<b>STRAIGHT SUGAR.</b>				
Wilder S. Co.	500,000	100		
Wilder S. Co.	500,000	100		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Wailuku Electric Co.	250,000	100		
Wailuku Electric Co.	12	100		

When seen at the Nicaragua legation on Q street today and asked as to Nicaraguan canal affairs, Mr. Corea said: "I spent some time in conference with the President and members of the cabinet at Managua and I am happy to say that President Zelaya and his associates, and in fact, the whole country, are enthusiastic on the future of the great waterway which will contribute so greatly to the commerce of the world. They are awaiting with great interest the developments at Washington and are hopeful and confident that Congress will pass the bill authorizing the opening of negotiations with the countries interested in the canal and the actual beginning of the important work of construction. "In that connection I have the necessary instructions to facilitate in every desirable way the co-operation between the Governments. It can be said generally that Nicaragua stands ready to do her full share in carrying forward this great project. Our president, Mr. Zelaya, is a very progressive man and is enthusiastic in promoting all measures contributing to the benefit of the country and of general commerce and he is surrounded by strong and influential advisers, all inspired by the same progressive spirit. All of them see in the canal work the great development of Central America and a beneficial contribution to the world's progress. "The following is the substance of the transfer: Attorney George Hons of Wailuku has just closed a deal between Waterhouse & Co. of Honolulu and A. Enos & Co. of Wailuku, involving the sale of Kahikini ranch and cattle by Enos & Co. to the Honolulu company at a price said to exceed \$100,000. Kahikini ranch consists of about 5,500 acres of fee simple land and about 25,000 acres of leased lands, on which a five year lease is to run. There are estimated to be 4,000 head of cattle on the ranch. Waterhouse & Co. will also take over the butcher shops of Enos & Co. in Wailuku. It is the purpose of the new company to find a market for all their beef cattle on Maui. As the ranch contains fine pasturage and turns out the best beef on the island, this will be good news to the beef-eating citizens of Maui, who have heretofore had to be content with very poor beef, the best going to the Honolulu market. It is rumored about town that a new incorporation will be organized to take over the purchase and that possibly Ulupalakua will be taken into the deal, some of the owners of Ulupalakua being largely interested in the present deal. "PNEUMONIA PREVENTED. Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and a gripe during the past few years to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Whitfield & Co., 249 Wabash avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a gripe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of a gripe to result in pneumonia." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. I. "Immediately after the first of the year registration of the Chinese will begin. The morning watch is from midnight until 2 o'clock in the morning. what is termed the "mauka patrol," supply these six men have to be taken and asked if he had anything further force of inspectors might be represented to any in the matter of the suspension of in the photograph.

## CANAL AND CABLE NEWS

### Nicaragua Is Free To Negotiate.

### EAGER FOR WATERWAY

### Admiral Bradford Reports on the Honolulu and Philippine Cable Survey.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Senator Don Luis Corea, minister from Nicaragua, arrived in Washington this morning after an absence of four months in Nicaragua, during which time he conferred with President Zelaya and the members of the cabinet concerning Nicaragua canal affairs and other subjects of interest to the two countries. He returns with most encouraging information and says that by a happy combination of circumstances the way is now clear of private concessions and border misunderstandings, so that direct Governmental consideration of the waterway may be taken up. Senator Corea also brings word that he has just signed at Mexico City, acting as minister for Nicaragua, the first treaty between Mexico and Nicaragua for amity, commerce and navigation, covering fourteen articles and firmly uniting the bonds between the two countries.

### Nicaragua Eager for the Canal.

"I spent some time in conference with the President and members of the cabinet at Managua and I am happy to say that President Zelaya and his associates, and in fact, the whole country, are enthusiastic on the future of the great waterway which will contribute so greatly to the commerce of the world. They are awaiting with great interest the developments at Washington and are hopeful and confident that Congress will pass the bill authorizing the opening of negotiations with the countries interested in the canal and the actual beginning of the important work of construction. "In that connection I have the necessary instructions to facilitate in every desirable way the co-operation between the Governments. It can be said generally that Nicaragua stands ready to do her full share in carrying forward this great project. Our president, Mr. Zelaya, is a very progressive man and is enthusiastic in promoting all measures contributing to the benefit of the country and of general commerce and he is surrounded by strong and influential advisers, all inspired by the same progressive spirit. All of them see in the canal work the great development of Central America and a beneficial contribution to the world's progress. "The following is the substance of the transfer: Attorney George Hons of Wailuku has just closed a deal between Waterhouse & Co. of Honolulu and A. Enos & Co. of Wailuku, involving the sale of Kahikini ranch and cattle by Enos & Co. to the Honolulu company at a price said to exceed \$100,000. Kahikini ranch consists of about 5,500 acres of fee simple land and about 25,000 acres of leased lands, on which a five year lease is to run. There are estimated to be 4,000 head of cattle on the ranch. Waterhouse & Co. will also take over the butcher shops of Enos & Co. in Wailuku. It is the purpose of the new company to find a market for all their beef cattle on Maui. As the ranch contains fine pasturage and turns out the best beef on the island, this will be good news to the beef-eating citizens of Maui, who have heretofore had to be content with very poor beef, the best going to the Honolulu market. It is rumored about town that a new incorporation will be organized to take over the purchase and that possibly Ulupalakua will be taken into the deal, some of the owners of Ulupalakua being largely interested in the present deal. "PNEUMONIA PREVENTED. Among the tens of thousands who have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds and a gripe during the past few years to our knowledge, not a single case has resulted in pneumonia. Thos. Whitfield & Co., 249 Wabash avenue, Chicago, one of the most prominent retail druggists in that city, in speaking of this, says: "We recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a gripe in many cases, as it not only gives prompt and complete recovery, but also counteracts any tendency of a gripe to result in pneumonia." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. I. "Immediately after the first of the year registration of the Chinese will begin. The morning watch is from midnight until 2 o'clock in the morning. what is termed the "mauka patrol," supply these six men have to be taken and asked if he had anything further force of inspectors might be represented to any in the matter of the suspension of in the photograph.

## MINISTER COREA HONORED.

During his absence in Nicaragua Mr. Corea has received notable honors from his Government, being made minister to Mexico in addition to his position as minister to the United States. He recently visited Mexico City and presented his credentials to President Diaz and had the distinction of concluding the treaty heretofore referred to, establishing the first treaty relations ever existing between Mexico and Nicaragua. It is a coincidence that each time Mr. Corea has returned to Managua he has received a marked advance, first from secretary of legation to charge d'affaires, next from charge to minister, and now from minister here to minister to both Mexico and the United States.

## THE HONOLULU CABLE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The report of Admiral Bradford, chief of the Naval bureau of equipment, devotes a chapter to the subject of the proposed trans-Pacific cable. He recapitulates the results of the survey by the U. S. S. Nero for a telegraph cable between Honolulu and the Philippine Islands, and says: "The greatest difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable pass to cross the mountain range between the Iloilo and the Bonin. This being accomplished, the plateau affords an excellent resting place for a cable for the balance of the route. "The object of the surveying expedition was most successfully and expeditiously accomplished. A satisfactory route for an all-American cable for the purpose of connecting the Pacific coast with the outlying colonial possessions of the United States in the Pacific and with China and Japan has been discovered, thoroughly explored, surveyed and mapped. In addition, a great amount of data on ocean currents, prevailing winds and tidal influences, in parts of the ocean little known, that will prove of great value to navigation in the future, was collected. The specimens of the bottom collected are now in the hands of the Smithsonian institution for examination. Undoubtedly they will prove of great interest to science. "The route for the cable was selected by the bureau after a careful and thorough study of all routes available. The instructions for the survey were also drawn up by the bureau and were minute in detail. As many emergencies as could be foreseen were provided for, and, in addition, great latitude given to the commander of the expedition, who was at liberty to change the route and extend the survey, if necessary, in order to bring about the desired result. The only portion of the route selected by the bureau that proved impracticable was that portion between the south end of the Island of Guam, in general, the routes followed great circles in order to decrease distances. "The bureau anticipated the survey would occupy one year's time. It actually commenced at Honolulu May 6, 1899. It was completed there January 29, 1900, in 24 months and twenty-three days' time. On account of the presence at Honolulu of the bubonic plague, the Nero did not enter the harbor on her return trip, but continued on to San Francisco, where she arrived February 11, 1900, ten months and one day from the time of departure. The mission, having steamed, in all, 23,283 knots. "The rapid completion of this survey, accompanied by a thorough and painstaking attention to details, was accomplished only by the untiring energy of officers and men of the expedition, working day and night, without rest except for the brief period of two weeks at Yokohama, Japan. All deserved the highest commendation, which the department acknowledged and bestowed. So much of the "Nero" has been sent to the Missouri river, and then we crossed the plains with Brigham Young in the first expedition. We, as boys, made that long trip together; together saw the first glimpse of the beautiful Salt Lake valley and Great Salt Lake in the distance as we came from the Rocky mountains through Emigration Canyon, and we camped out together in what is now known as Old Fort Square. We passed two winters there, and made a fort to defend ourselves from the Indians who attacked us now and then. That old square is now to be the terminus of the new Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad, which is to be built very shortly. "It was in 1847 that we entered Salt Lake valley with that great leader, Brigham Young. There were 587 wagons in the first expedition. We helped build the first houses in Salt Lake valley. Afterwards, however, we went out into the farming districts, where we have since resided, Eldredge at Coalville, and myself in Wasatch county, at Charleston. "This is the first time we have ever left our homes for an extended trip. That first one, fifty-three or more years ago, was a long one, and ever to be remembered. We never before saw the ocean, and it has opened up a vast idea to us of the magnitude of the world. We have known of the missionary work which has been carried on so well in the Hawaiian Islands, and we will remain here through the winter until next April. "What of Utah? We have always labored to bring Utah to the front, and today she stands about the third State in the Union in educational statistics. Accompanied by Mrs. Murdoch and Mrs. Eldredge, they leave today for Laie, where they will become associated with the work on the plantation and assist in spreading the gospel of the Mormon Church.

## COMING ACTION OF GENERAL CONFERENCE OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SAN FRANCISCO.

(Special Correspondence.) SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—As the Anglican Church of Hawaii is not unlikely, before long, to be merged into the See of Northern California, its contemplated canons on the subject of marriage and divorce become of marked interest to Hawaiian churchmen. When the general conference of the Protestant Episcopal church meets in San Francisco next October, three new canons on the subject of marriage and divorce will be placed before that body for its consideration. Should these canons become the law of the Episcopal church through the approval of the general conference—and there is every reason to believe that they will—then the Episcopal church will have pronounced its anathema against divorce, and more particularly against the re-marrying of divorced persons while another party to the divorce still is in life, in a manner more emphatic than any other denomination of the Protestant church. The subject of marriage and divorce came in for a good deal of attention at the hands of the general Episcopal conference of 1898. A committee of twelve was appointed for the purpose of taking the matter under consideration and making recommendations to the next conference. This committee, after having met a year ago, when it failed to reach an agreement looking toward reform, again went into session Wednesday. At the forenoon session, which began at 11 and lasted until 2 o'clock, nothing of a definite nature was accomplished. At 3 o'clock the committee resumed work and as the members issued at the close of this session it was announced that the conference of the committee had been adjourned sine die and that three canons dealing in the most lucid and definite manner with the subject of the conference had been drafted. "The first canon adopted is entitled 'Holy Matrimony and Impediments Thereto.' It defines matrimony and the impediments of consanguinity and affinity as stated in the books of Leviticus and Deuteronomy. "The second canon deals with the subject of 'The Solemnization of Holy Matrimony.' Its provisions contain the following: Every minister who shall solemnize a marriage shall without delay make a return of the same as may be required by this church and

## CANONS OF DIVORCE

### Radical Course of the Episcopate.

### MAY AFFECT HONOLULU

### Coming Action of General Conference of Episcopal Church at San Francisco.

(Special Correspondence.)

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## RELIGION OF RULERS

### Creeds of the World's Sovereigns.

### CROWNED HEADS BOWED

### Gossip About Wilhelmina, Kaiser Wilhelm, Francis Joseph, the Czar and Others.

(Special Correspondence.) LONDON, Nov. 10.—The religion of the head of a state or nation is usually the predominant belief of the nation itself. In the religions of the world's rulers today, many different creeds are represented. With rare exceptions, the heads of nations are punctilious in fulfillment of their religious duties, thus setting a good example to their subjects. Queen Victoria, as devout a Christian as the humblest member of the Church of England, is a great lover of hymns. Her favorites used to be "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds." Of late years her choice has become confined almost entirely to hymns relating to the future state and breathing the spirit of resignation. At service, she has frequently asked that the choir sing, "Wake, for the Night is Flying." Wilhelm, the young and energetic German emperor, is a sincerely moral and religious man. He is a Protestant, believing in the tenets of Luther. Wilhelm is one of the few monarchs in history who have preached. On his yacht he never takes a minister along, but personally acts as spiritual father of the family aboard. On Sundays at sea he conducts divine service, taking his place behind the altar and preaching a sermon. QUEEN WILHELMINA A PROTESTANT. The husband of Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, will surely be a Protestant, for she herself is the best and most regular worshiper in the Dutch church. Moreover the law of her land will not permit her to marry a Catholic. She studied the Bible under a special professor, and many anecdotes are related of the questions by which she sought enlightenment. King Christian, of Denmark, though personally inclined to the Lutheran church, holds most liberal religious views regarding his people and members of his family. King Oscar II. of Sweden, is of the Protestant faith, a practical Christian, and an ardent student of the Bible. Switzerland's president, Colonel Edward Muler, is a Protestant and a member of the Church of Bern. He worships simply as a private citizen, walking to and from church every Sunday morning with his family. President Krueger, of the South African Republic—if he can now be called the president—is of course a member of the Dutch Protestant church. He is fond of lay ministrations. The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, is a devout Catholic. Every day morning he hears mass in a palace chapel. He is

## RELIGION OF RULERS

Sec. 3.—This section provides for appeal to the Bishop of the Diocese or missionary district, who, if he deems the cause sufficient, may take counsel with two neighboring bishops and decide whether there shall be any dispensation.

## THE MORGAN DIX PRESIDES.

The canons in this form were unanimously adopted by those who took part in the conference. The committee when appointed by the General Conference of 1898 consisted of twelve members. Only nine of these members were present at the meeting yesterday, one having died and two not having been heard from. The committee was made up of an equal number of clergy and laymen. Those present were the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish; the Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of New York; the Rev. Dr. Mann, of St. Louis; the Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, of Baltimore. The lay members of the committee present were Francis A. Lewis, of Philadelphia; Francis L. Stebbins, of New York; Charles H. Stanley, of Washington, D. C., and Judge E. G. Bradford, of Wilmington, Del.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix presided, and Francis A. Lewis, of Philadelphia, acted as secretary. The meeting was held in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street. The meeting of the committee was surrounded with a good deal of secrecy. Dr. Morgan Dix declined to discuss the action taken by the committee or to disclose the result of its labor. The Very Rev. Dean Hoffman, when seen after the meeting replied in the negative when asked whether the action of the General Committee in appointing the committee had been caused by the divorces swiftly followed by new marriages of recent occurrence among prominent members of the Episcopal Church. He would not say whether any such cases had been cited during the deliberations of the committee.

## NOW TO RAISE THE ILL-STARRED MAINE

### Bids Going to be Asked to Remove the Famous Wreck.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young, captain of the port, is going to ask for offers to raise the Maine. Last year he had three offers to raise the battleship for nothing, those who did the work to keep the wreck. No explosives can be used in raising the vessel. Many of the local papers have protested against the detention of immigrants by the Immigration Board until work is obtained for them. They have also asserted that the immigrants were badly treated. An appeal in their behalf was made to the Spanish consul, who visited the detention camp. The consul has written a letter to Governor General Wood in which he said that he talked with many of the immigrants, who declared themselves satisfied with their treatment. He added that as detention was a sanitary measure, first and second class passengers who were non-immunes should be detained as well as those traveling third class. In an interview today the consul said that he would not object to the detention of immigrants if they understood before embarking that they would have to go to the detention camp. The immigrants, however, did not know when they left Spain that they would be detained upon their arrival here. The steamship companies would not warn immigrants, fearing that if they knew they would be detained they would not come to Cuba. The consul admitted that in a large number of cases the immigrants were better off and safer in the detention camp than if allowed to go ashore. He based his objection on the fact that the immigrants were not warned of the detention camp.

## THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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BAD WORK IN CHINA.

The worst of all judges as to what should be done with China are the Ministers who survived the ordeal of the siege. For long weeks these men were under fire and in peril of capture and decapitation. The thought of their wives and children or other helpless dependants and what fate might be theirs preyed on their minds sleeping or waking. Face to face with the savagery of the Boxers and the duplicity of the princes these men were filled with a hatred of the Chinese and a desire for vengeance which now leads them to propose measures which, if carried out, would involve all China in the flame and uproar of civil war. They cannot judge impartially; they can hardly judge humanely; and unless curbed they are pretty sure to do more mischief than the Boxers ever tried to do.

The United States Government in sending Mr. Rockhill to China has done something to restrain Minister Conner. Great Britain has replaced Sir Claude Macdonald with Sir Ernest Satow. But all the other Ministers who were in the siege, save Baron Von Ketteler, who was killed, are sitting in judgment upon the Chinese people. Most vindictive of all the diplomats is the new German envoy who, under the inspiration of the "no quarter" speech of the Kaiser, is pressing China to the wall. Von Waldersee, too, is doing what he can to provoke hostilities that he, as a soldier, may have the honor of carrying the arms of Europe to the farthest confines of the Empire.

The theory that peace and order can be had by condemning the princes and generals to death is stoutly opposed by Secretary Hay, who points out that such a decree would drive these leaders to desperation and compel them, for the sake of their own lives, to begin war on an imperial scale. If such a war ever comes, who could prevail against it? The arms-bearing population of China is hardly less than 75,000,000—a force capable of sweeping every vestige of European influence in China into the sea. Granted that it would be a sort of guerrilla insurrection and yet the results would be such as to give civilization no easy task. A nation like the Chinese if turned in defense of their own homes would make short work of the "foreign devil," he be never so courageous and well-equipped. Witness the perplexities of Britain in fighting 50,000 Boers with 200,000 Englishmen; observe the course of things in the Philippines.

For civilization's sake China must be handled gently. She must not be allowed to feel her own strength. The time has come for compromises guaranteed by treaty; for the pardon of those who made war; for getting in return such railway, harbor and strategic advantages as will make a renewal of war unlikely. To achieve such an end the first careful step would seem to be the transfer of the vindictive envoys to other posts and their suppression by men who can approach the Chinese question without personal rancor.

THE CZAR.

Much of the anxiety about the Czar is traceable to the threat made by the anarchist groups at the time of the murder of King Humbert to deal in a similar way with the sovereigns of Russia and Germany. Some of it is also due to the fact that more than one-half the rulers of Russia since the time of Peter the Great have died under suspicious circumstances. It is of course probable that the present ailment of the Czar, assuming him to be still alive, is the effect of natural causes; yet there is always room for doubt when the ruler of the half-barbarian empire of the North lies helpless on a bed of pain.

Speculation as to the political results of the Czar's death is affected, of course, by the slight knowledge extant of the opinions of the heir apparent, the Grand Duke Michael. Nicholas II. is a reactionary; whether his brother is or not remains to be seen. Should it be true that the Czar Nicholas was poisoned, it would be natural in his successor to put new irons on the people and confront them with more bayonets. The late Czar Alexander III. was inclined to be liberal when he came to the throne but a stirring speech of Pobedonostoff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, pointing out that it was the Emperor who freed the serfs and widened the path of liberty who was torn to fragments by the nihilist bomb, led Alexander to take a drastic attitude. It was the influence of the Procurator which decided the course of Nicholas II. and led him on the very day he mounted the throne to tell his ministers and the deputations of the people that they need not expect political reforms. The temper in which the young sovereign addressed himself to his work was quickly seen in the usurpation of those rights which the Flies had enjoyed for a hundred years. Nicholas, to be sure, urged the Peace Conference at The Hague, but he ordered, meanwhile, 6,000 new cannon and forty ships of war; convincing the shrewd observers of Europe that he merely wanted peace that he might prepare for bloodshed.

In the present disturbed state of Europe the character of a new Czar would become an absorbing theme of discussion in every Cabinet. More than any other crowned head the Czar decides the issues of peace and war. It is the Russo-French alliance which holds the war dogs of central Europe in check; it is the advance of Russia in Manchuria which threatens a blood-bath of the international peace. Whatever is done the Czar does it. His is the one controlling will; he more than any other white sovereign is a despot whose slightest word is law to all but the assassin. The chance of a great political overturn, a complete shifting of the scene whenever a new Czar appears, lends a dramatic interest to the

more chance of his appearance. Suppose a new Czar should drop the French alliance and go in with Germany? Suppose he should ally Japan or challenge England? Suppose the Cosencks should go galloping toward the Rhyber pass? What if the bar should show his teeth on the frontiers of the Turks? Any of these fancies may have the formative force of truth whenever the day dawns for the enthronement of a new Czar. And that is why, as every rumor of death comes from the Imperial bedside at Livadia, that the eyes of diplomatic Europe fix themselves with sleepless vigilance upon the looming figure of the Grand Duke Michael.

CATHOLIC EXPANSION.

With eleven vacancies in the College of Cardinals it is singular that there should be any division of opinion in the Roman Catholic church of Europe as to the wisdom of giving two more red hats to the hierarchy in the United States. For about thirty years past, this country, which is greater in continental boundaries than was the Roman Empire and is the most promising field of Roman Catholic effort in the world, has had but one Cardinal—McCloskey being the first and Gibbons the present incumbent, being his successor. All this time small countries, anciently and firmly attached to the Papacy, countries where no especial zeal in proselytizing is required, have had a superabundance of Princes of the Church. Inclusive of cardinal deacons, twenty-eight must be credited to Italy, five to Spain, six to France, two to Portugal and six to Austria, Hungary and Bohemia. Contrasting these groups of Cardinals with the lone dignity who presides over the See of Baltimore, the conviction is forced upon us that the Roman Catholics of the United States have been neglected. Surely there is work enough in this country for four Cardinals, one for the South, another for the North and East, a third for the West and a fourth for the new American possessions.

It is proposed, not without dissent, to make the total number three, giving Cardinal Gibbons a coadjutor in the West and one in the outlying territories of Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines. The number is not large but it at least would give approximate recognition of the fact that from very small beginnings the Roman Catholic church has become the most populous religious body in the United States. The latest available statistics of relative strength are those collected in 1897 by the New York Independent: Roman Catholics, 8,271,399; Methodist bodies, 5,652,289; Baptist bodies, 4,153,857; Presbyterian bodies, 1,490,345; Lutheran bodies, 1,420,965; Disciples of Christ, 1,003,672; Protestant Episcopalians, 636,773; Congregationalists, 622,557; Reformed bodies, 348,471; United Brethren, 271,635; Mormons, 234,000. Thus the Catholic church leads all others here and when augmented by the Porto Ricans and Filipinos will be stronger than any two or perhaps three American Protestant sects combined. Such a church cannot be a negligible quantity; it must be recognized; and if Rome is tardy in conferring honors upon it American Catholics may at least comfort themselves with the reflection that the time will come when the American church can command what it now gets grudgingly. For nothing is more certain than that, as America becomes a predominant political power, its religious bodies, one and all, must become the most influential of any of their kind in the Christian world—the causes, such as superior wealth and numbers, operating as freely and certainly in the field of religion as they will in the field of commerce and politics. Perhaps that is the reason why the French and Austrian hierarchies so stoutly oppose the plan to hasten the process by the conferring of new dignities.

Krueger says that the Boers will keep on fighting until they win their independence or lose their lives. Viewing the course of Steyn and Botha, this means a state of guerrilla warfare which the British will have as much trouble to deal with as the Americans are having with the bushwhacker revolt in the Philippines. It is noticeable that Lord Roberts, despite his success in capturing Bloemfontein and Pretoria and dispersing large Boer commands, does not favor any material reduction of his army. He knows that flying columns of the enemy can keep all his men occupied protecting vulnerable points and following hot scents. In the American Civil war, Col. Mosby with a maximum of 500 men neutralized the strength of 40,000 Federals whom he forced to guard lines of communication. Let any one figure out on this basis what Steyn and Botha may do with 5,000 guerrillas and he will see why 200,000 British troops are still encamped in South Africa. The evident object of the present Boer campaign is to keep the Transvaal's battle flag flying until Great Britain gets embroiled with France or some other strong power and then summon the whole Boer people back to the colors. It is surmised that Com Paul's mission to Europe is to stir up all the anti-British feeling there is. He has certainly begun well in France.

The San Francisco journals are silent about the bubonic plague but the Government, through the Bureau General's department, confirms the news of the plague's existence there. As yet, the malady is making little progress, but if it gets among the rats there is no telling where it may end. The rat question, considering the commercial intimacy between Hawaii and the Coast metropolis, is of first importance in designating local safeguards. Better let a hundred passengers land from a steamer without medical examination than that one rat should come ashore.

Prof. Lyons, the eminent local meteorologist, says that the storm which lately swept over Hawaii is the same one that ravaged the Western coast and did so much havoc further inland. Feeling what damage was done elsewhere, Hawaii got off with a very light touch indeed. It is doubtful if Honolulu could have passed through such a hurricane as occurred across the water and have many houses left.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The majority of active politicians in this city appear to want a municipal government. On the other hand the responsible property owners, as a class, show a unanimous and intense feeling against it, and base their objections upon the following grounds:

1. A municipal charter would necessarily and greatly increase taxation. The territorial tax would stay as it is or be raised, and the municipal tax would be added to it. Should a county be formed, three sets of taxes would have to be paid, and these, when voted by men not charged with the duty of paying them, could hardly be otherwise than high. High taxes always threaten prosperity by driving home-seekers away; they retard or repel investment and, by adding to rents and to the price of goods sold in retail stores, they make the cost of living greater to the masses. Already important building projects in Honolulu are held in abeyance because of the fear that city and county taxes may check local development and make real estate improvements less profitable than they have been.

2. A municipal charter would multiply offices; county government would add still more. Mark Twain once compared the official plant of Hawaii to the machinery of the Great Eastern packed in a sardine box. Under the plan of government which the active politicians urge, the sardine box would have the machinery of two or three Great Easterns. We are afraid the pressure would split the box. It is, of course, urged by those who want the charter that many of the officials would work for nothing, but none of these theoretical souls are willing to pledge their services on those terms. We must expect, if we set up new offices, to be confronted with the dictum that the laborer is worthy of his hire. The refrain of every office-holder will be that of Kipling's ballad—pay, pay, pay!

3. Municipal government presupposes an intelligent electorate with mutual interests and responsibilities. Such an electorate does not exist and will not exist for many years to come. The majority will pay but a slight percentage of the taxes they vote; and we shall be confronted with the same conditions as between taxpayer and taxpayer as those which were found in most of the Southern States just previous to the time Senator Tillman calls "the Overthrow."

In the South this situation was changed by the shotgun and the tissue ballot. In Washington, D. C., by almost unanimous request of the non-office-holding citizens, municipal government was abolished and the rule of a commission organized in its place. These are the alternatives of relief, which, if the plans of the office-seekers carry, must yet be chosen here. We hasten to say that Honolulu will not resort to the gun or the tissue ballot; neither will it endure inefficient and extravagant municipal government. In the end such a condition will have to be dealt with as was presented by the road board law of 1890. That law provided for elective road boards in almost every district of Hawaii. The most incapable men were chosen; losses through incompetency and fraud were common; and when the next Legislature met, the system was abandoned. Viewing the electorate as it stands in this city, the responsible public could hardly be expected to tolerate its rule for more than two years. Are we not inviting trouble and costs, and futile experimentation by urging a municipality now? Is it not wiser to wait until Honolulu grows in the number of responsible citizens to an extent which will assure government by those fitted to exercise it rather than by those who lack every essential qualification except citizenship?

It is no argument to raise the cry of majority rule. Often majorities are wrong, and they need, for the common welfare, to be sharply curbed. The voting majority of Greater New York is a curse to it; the pro-slavery majority of the South led to be put down by force of arms; history before and after Galileo is full of examples of a minority that was right, and a majority that was as fatally as it was stubbornly wrong. The test of good government is not the flat of a majority which is obviously disqualified to rule, but that of the men, whatever their numbers may be, who are obviously fit. Upon that principle every part of the United States where the irresponsible classes have the most votes.

GROWTH RETARDED.

Tourist travel to these Islands, sometimes a prolific source of revenue, is less than it has been for several seasons back, and it shows no signs of immediate revival. The plague, which broke out a year ago this month (December 12), brought transient immigration to a sudden stop; and after the plague had been suppressed, the tourist multitudes took a superior interest in Europe, the Exposition being the peculiar magnet. In the past, many of our visitors stopped here while on the way to Asia, but the troubles in China have cut down this source of supply. Were it not for the army people and the traders hurrying to Manila, westbound passenger traffic on the great Pacific routes would be much lighter than it is.

If we are to draw tourists here in considerable numbers during the next few years, some special efforts must be made. The Advertiser does not think that Hawaii needs to be advertised as if it were a new summer resort. It is as well known now as Florida or Southern California; but it lacks one essential advantage which those localities enjoy, namely, cheap means of access from the large centers of population. In brief, tourists of the middle (and most numerous) class, are deterred from coming by excessive steamship rates.

One may go to Europe from New York in very good style indeed at a passage price of \$15. At times companies have brought the first cabin rate to \$5. For the sum of \$15 palatial accommodations on the fastest and most sumptuous liners are to be had. Yet the cost of a ticket from San

Francisco to Hawaii on small steamers of moderate speed is \$75. For a cabin but \$15 in excess of that, one may get first-class passages across the continent, drive in and out, through land travel should be very much more expensive than sea voyaging. Viewed comparatively the price between San Francisco and Honolulu seems extortionate. It certainly costs us a multitude of tourists. Hawaii ought to draw the teachers, who make long Mainland excursions every year. San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Los Angeles and San Diego people and the well-to-do inhabitants generally of the trans-Rocky Mountain States and Territories, should be our frequent guests. But between a \$75 trip to Honolulu, or a \$40 to \$60 trip to Chicago, they prefer the latter as giving them more for their money. The truth is, as respects our main source of tourist visitation, the western part of the United States, we are under a competitive status with the West of cost bearing heavily in favor of our rivals. Hawaii must get on an even basis with them if it wants to make sure of a steady, unfluctuating and permanent income from the tourist class. Of course, in any event, in the future as in the past, we will be seasons when people will come in large numbers. But we should do something to close up the gaps between.

Can the steamship companies be induced to make the expenditure of lower fares? If so, we believe the results would be as gratifying to them as to us. Not only would more tourists come, but the Islands would get the agricultural homeseeker. Back East the railroads organize excursions of land-hunters, and the West has been built up by them. With 90,000 acres of Government land still open on the Island of Oahu and we don't know how much on the other Islands, there are plenty of home sites to look for. But the prospectors do not come; they can't afford the trip. Once put the regular rate down to \$50, with special rates to parties, and hundreds of farmers from the drought-stricken districts of Southern California, a zone, would put in an early appearance. And of the 50,000 visitors from the East who swarm over California in summer and winter, we ought to get at least 5,000.

Would not a trial of such rates be worth the while of the steamship companies? Might not they greatly profit by it? Is there any business merit in carrying a few passengers at a large price over many passengers at a fair price? It is a question which the steamship companies ought to consider on its merits.

There are political as well as labor problems that a few thousand negro field hands might solve.

It is a pity, now that the River and Harbor bill is being made up, that Hawaii lacks a strong delegation of citizens at the national capital to urge the extension of Honolulu harbor through the adjacent tide lands of Kalihai bay.

Hawaii serves notice on San Francisco that the exports of lepers may as well cease. This country is not going to become a handy lazaretto for the Coast and will take no lepers unless compelled to by Act of Congress.

Kawaiahae church has turned its seventy-fifth milestone with an illustrious record of good works. It was the pioneer church in Honolulu. The church of the missionary fathers and of a line of kings and princes and great chiefs. Its history is coexistent with that of civilization in this group and it is, today, a powerful agency of Christian enlightenment.

Importers and buyers of California beefs should look sharp for snakes. A year or more ago a serpent fell out of a bale on a Honolulu wharf and was killed while trying to escape. The other day a similar thing happened at Oahu. The big California hay-tedders, scraping the fields where the rattlers and their congeners lurk, often take up snakes, which now and then go through the hay-baling process unscathed. It would be a thousand pities to let such reptiles live in Hawaii, for the climate is so favorable to snake life that a few of the venomous kinds turned loose would in a few years, make Hawaii as dangerous under foot as Martinique. Every hay bale should be closely looked after whenever it is opened, lest it prove to be a Pandora box of plagues.

Harbor improvement should be urged upon the Ways and Means committee of Congress by a strong Hawaiian lobby. When Senator Culom was here he said, while getting the lay of the land from the coast of Puna, that Honolulu harbor could be widened by dredging towards and into Kalihai bay, and that, in case of annexation, it would be the duty of Congress to undertake the work. That the task would be an easy one is shown by the fact that the material to be dredged is mostly mud; not coral, as some have supposed. The need of an expanded harbor is often seriously felt, and will become a crying one when the big steamers of the Sound Lines begin to make their trans-Pacific trips. We could not accommodate such vessels now, but must prepare to do so if Honolulu is to have a satisfactory commercial future.

LEPER DID NOT GO.

George Pratt Unable to Return to Coast on the Rio.

If it had not been for the strenuous objections of the passengers on the steamer Rio de Janeiro, George Pratt, the leper who came here from San Francisco on the China, might have gone back to the Coast on the former vessel on Saturday morning. As was reported in Saturday's Advertiser, it was purposed to send Pratt back to San Francisco on the Rio. Pratt was willing to go, and it was at first supposed that the only difficulty would be in making room for him on the Rio. When the passengers heard that the leper was possibly going they raised a mild disturbance. As it was he didn't go, in fact there was no room for him anyway; many other prospective passengers were disappointed, and will have to wait for the next steamer. It is said that the leper will be sent back on the China, the vessel he came down on.

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THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETS

The Governor's council yesterday considered many important items of Government business.

Land Commissioner J. F. Brown read two letters from purchasers of Oia lots, formerly held by the squatters, in which they state they are unable to obtain possession of the lands in question, as they are now in possession of the "squatters," who have been ordered to vacate. Action was deferred.

N. C. Wilfong, tax collector on Hawaii, stated in a letter to Treasurer Lansing that he had been appointed a United States deputy marshal, and asked whether he would be allowed to accept the office. The matter was referred to the attorney general.

Treasurer Lansing read a letter from Mr. Akona, of Waimea, Kauai, who was quite anxious to obtain a light wine and beer license. The treasurer showed that the applicant already possessed a merchandise license. The council did not see its way clear to recommend that he be granted another license.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless read a communication from United States Marine Hospital Surgeon Carmichael in which the latter requested the privilege of installing his fumigating plant which arrived recently, on the Channel wharf, stating that he would take due precautions to prevent the wharf from catching fire. The council saw no reason why the request should not be granted.

Mr. McCandless also presented a communication from the Hawaiian Electric Company asking that it be allowed to lay a water sewer from their works on Alakea and Halekuanua streets to the waterfront. It was recommended that the request be granted on condition that the company also put in a storm sewer connection on Halekuanua street, with catch basins to take off any surface water which might accumulate there by drainage from streets above.

J. H. Wilson, of Hilo, appeared before the council requesting that the Hilo band, now under Government direction, be allowed to play Sundays at the race park. It being for the public benefit, the proposition was favored by the council on the promise that the rules governing the band here prevail with the Hilo band in the playing of selections entirely in accord with the spirit of the day. Mr. Wilson will today carry to the sheriff of Hawaii the notification of the attorney general that the request has been granted.

River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Chairman Burton of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors stated today that that committee would meet next Monday to begin the preparation of a river and harbor bill and he expected to get it through the House before the holidays. Mr. Burton said that nothing definite had been decided upon, but that the committee would draw a strict line between improvements which were for the public good and those for private interests. He also stated that some policy regarding the permanent improvement of the Mississippi river would be determined upon.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

DOIC	.....	DEC. 5	COPTIC	.....	DEC. 5
NIPPON MARU	.....	DEC. 15	AMERICA MARU	.....	DEC. 15
HO DE JANEIRO	.....	DEC. 21	PERKING	.....	DEC. 25
AMERICA MARU	.....	DEC. 29	GARLE	.....	JAN. 1
AMERICA MARU	.....	JAN. 5	MONKONG MARU	.....	JAN. 10
PERKING	.....	JAN. 15	CHINA	.....	JAN. 15
AMERICA MARU	.....	JAN. 21	DOIC	.....	JAN. 25
MONKONG MARU	.....	JAN. 25	NIPPON MARU	.....	FEB. 1
CHINA	.....	FEB. 5	HO DE JANEIRO	.....	FEB. 10
DOIC	.....	FEB. 15	COPTIC	.....	FEB. 15
NIPPON MARU	.....	FEB. 25	AMERICA MARU	.....	MARCH 1
HO DE JANEIRO	.....	MARCH 5			

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S. S. KINAU, Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo. Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUJINE, McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hama, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamaia, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers. Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

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Add to your daily profits during a year (360 working days) the sum of 276 cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually; Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually; Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually; Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually; Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually; Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually. Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

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# KAWAIAHAO CHURCH

## The Seventy-five Years of Labor Here.

### FITTING CELEBRATION OF THE GREAT ANNIVERSARY

Oldest Christian Temple in Honolulu Thronged By Worshippers Who Listen To Historical Addresses.

(From Monday's Daily.)

ON THE first Sunday of the month of December, 1825, the foundations of the first Kawaiahao church were laid and the Rev. Hiram Bingham dedicated the church to God. Yesterday was celebrated the diamond jubilee, the 75th anniversary, of the laying of the first corner stone, in the big coral church on King street, with a program fittingly arranged to memorialize the great work of the early missionaries who planted the seeds of the gospel in the Hawaiian Islands three-quarters of a century ago.

The fine, commodious structure, the oldest of the churches of Honolulu, was filled with the regular worshippers and a host of others last evening. The organ loft and pulpit stand were handsomely decorated with white and red flowers of many varieties interspersed with a plentiful sprinkling of ferns and mums. Resting above the organ keyboard against the gilded pipes was a beautiful offering in the form of a large "K," made of white marguerites and ferns. A twenty-foot Hawaiian flag, the gift of Oberlin College to Kawaiahao church, was artistically draped over the organ loft rail and is much prized by the congregation.

Among those seated on the pulpit dais were many prominent in the Christian development of the Hawaiian Islands—men and women alike—whose names, and whose fathers' and mothers' names will always be deeply graven upon the hearts of the native Hawaiians whose forefathers received their first Christian teachings from their lips.

There was one upon the stand last night whose declining years were made happy last evening in witnessing such a grand celebration of the beginning of the church. This was Mrs. S. N. Castle, endearingly termed "Mother" Castle. She was the only one of four of the "missionary mothers" able to be present. "Mother" Parker is probably the oldest of these. She is almost a centenarian and age prevented her from taking part in the exercises. She, however, was represented by her son, the present pastor, the Rev. Henry Parker. There were also mentioned last night the names of the other two—"Mother" Rice of Kauai and "Mother" Howell, who now resides in Riverside, Cal.

The gentlemen seated on the platform were Rev. Hiram Bingham (junior), Rev. S. P. Perry, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Rev. E. S. Timoteo, Rev. O. G. Gulick, Rev. S. E. Bishop, Hon. W. R. Castle, Hon. E. K. Lilikalan, Hon. P. C. Jones, Rev. John C. Hay, Rev. W. D. Westervelt and Rev. Henry H. Parker.

The program of services was a long one but as the addresses were very short in each instance the congregation was not kept in the church much over an hour and a half.

The services opened with a beautiful anthem sung by the choir of the church, followed by a reading of the Scripture by Rev. S. P. Perry. Prayer was offered by Rev. O. P. Emerson and was followed by a well rendered anthem by the Kaunakapili choir. For the offertory solo, Mrs. Annis Montague Turner sang "Calvary" in a pleasing manner to the accompaniment of Miss Carrie Castle.

The presentation in the church, of the beautiful Hawaiian flag, the gift of Oberlin College of Ohio, was made by the Rev. W. D. Westervelt, who said that many flags last summer graced the walls of Oberlin College. At the request of the faculty of the college two Hawaiian flags were sent by those in Hawaii who loved to remember their old college home. These were among the most honored and most prominent colors of the nation's displayed. Oberlin College has now returned the largest of these flags as an "Aloha" to the territory most recently added to the United States sisterhood, and has presented it to Kawaiahao, the oldest and in fact the mother church of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Under these colors the missionaries were welcomed. Under these colors the Christian churches of these islands have been organized. Under these colors civilization, education and morality have advanced to a high degree which can only be understood by those who contrast the beginning of this century with its close.

"It is to be hoped that under the same banner, actuated by the same forward movement of the new century, now stimulating and enlarging Christian life on the Mainland, may be felt throughout all the churches and communities of Hawaii not until the king-

dom of Christ becomes supreme in business, social and religious life."

An address was made by the pastor, Rev. Henry Parker, which had more than usual interest to the audience, for he has been its pastor for thirty-seven and a half years, just half of its long existence of seventy-five years. It is a curious coincidence that the daughters of the first three pastors of Kawaiahao church—Rev. Mr. Parker being the fourth—were present. They were Mrs. Coan, daughter of Rev. Hiram Bingham, the first pastor; Mrs. Wewer, daughter of Rev. Richard Armstrong, the second pastor; and Mrs. Gulick, daughter of the third pastor, Rev. Mr. Clark. Rev. Henry Parker spoke earnestly of the work of the church, its glorious past, its splendid present and the brilliant prospects for its future. He spoke both in English and Hawaiian.

Hon. Edward K. Lilikalan spoke of the history of Kawaiahao church and gave some very interesting data concerning its first pastors and supporters. He said: "Kawaiahao church can look back with pride at the long array of years through which it has passed. On the first day of April, 1829, the first missionaries arrived at Kailua, Hawaii, from Boston, 165 days out. The door of Hawaii was opened for these good people who brought the good news of Christianity. At that time the people of these islands were believers in idolatry. When these missionaries arrived, Liholiho (Kamehameha III), was king of the Hawaiian Islands. He gave full consent to the missionaries to establish their church in Hawaii. Early in the morning of April 14, the same year, some of them arrived here in Honolulu, and on the 20th of that month Rev. Hiram Bingham opened the first church on the shores of Honolulu five years after that, almost at the close of the year 1825."

"It was in the morning of the first day in December when Queen Regent Kaahumanu and the Rev. Hiram Bingham established the first native church on this island. He became its first pastor and planted the first seeds of Christian life which have grown into the most beautiful fruit among the people of these islands. Fifteen years afterward, on August 31, 1849, Rev. Hiram Bingham and family returned to the United States. Rev. Richard Armstrong was the second pastor and remained as such until the year 1854. He was also the first Minister of Public Instruction under King Kamehameha III. Rev. E. W. Clark was Kawaiahao's third pastor and remained at his post until about 1863, when Rev. Henry Parker, the fourth pastor, took the helm, and is yet its pastor. He has thus managed the affairs of Kawaiahao church for thirty-seven years and is one of the oldest pastors of the Hawaiian Islands.

"We remember with the highest esteem the work of these early missionaries and pastors, and we hope and pray that the members of this church and the people throughout the Islands will labor with diligence to carry on this good work of the Lord."

Governor Dole was on the program to deliver an address, "Aloha from the Territory," but sent the following note of regret, which was read by Mr. Westervelt:

Dear Mr. Westervelt:—I shall not be able to speak at the Kawaiahao church this evening. I am sorry to say. I hope to be present at the exercises. Sincerely yours, SANFORD B. DOLE.

Rev. John C. Hay of the Christian church spoke in place of the Governor, giving "Aloha from the Denominations," as the text of his address. He said that as he had listened to the account of the work of the missionaries and pastors his mind had wandered back to picture the first audience which listened to Rev. Hiram Bingham almost on the present site of Kawaiahao church and then thought of the grandchildren of those first converts. The grandchildren were in the present audience and this to the speaker was ample evidence of the power of God to bring men to believe in Him. God had placed good pastors in Kawaiahao church to lead the people. He prayed that its future days would be even better than the glorious ones of the past by extending the glory of the Lord among the people of the Hawaiian Islands.

Hon. W. R. Castle, in giving "Aloha from the Descendants of the Missionaries," spoke in part as follows:

"Kawaiahao! A name never to be forgotten in Hawaii in the history of Christian development. The name of this church is known as far as the gospel of Christ extends. In all its past years the walls of Kawaiahao have resounded with the host that there is in connection with the advancement of religion and education in Hawaii. Within its walls have been enacted many of the events which have made the history of Hawaii. From this hall have been taken the ashes of kings and queens, chiefs and noble men and some of the missionaries. Here have been seen and heard many of the events of history which will never fade from the recollection of those who were present. Scenes of the greatest interest have been enacted in this historical place.

This church has been foremost in the work of the whole nation. It has been natural that here should be centered the guiding spirits for Christian life in Hawaii. Tonight I speak to the descendants of the missionaries, in accordance to the church, their most sacred and important solemnity to God and God speed."

The anthem "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was sung in the English and Hawaiian languages in unison and was followed by a prayer and the benediction by Rev. S. E. Bishop.

The following letters were read, one of them being from the daughter of the second pastor of Kawaiahao:

To the Members of the Kawaiahao church on the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the organization of the church:

Beloved Brethren: The members of the Central Union Church present to you this day their congratulations and their felicitations upon the completion of three-quarters of a century of your church life.

The changes that have passed over your church in the years since the organization have been many, great and glorious.

The generation that organized this church has passed away, but an individual is left of those who that day entered into church fellowship, all of them sleep with their fathers, and have joined the company of the redeemed above.

Kaahumanu, the Queen Regent of the realm, was one of the earliest members and received baptism in 1825. In her was fulfilled the prophecy regarding Zion, of Isaiah, chapter 49:23, "Kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and their Queens thy nursing mothers."

Besides this distinguished daughter of Zion, there were numbered among the earliest members of the first church upon this island, several of the missionary fathers, who laid deep the foundations of the Kingdom of God in this land.

Our Central Union Church of Honolulu, being the church home of many of the children and grandchildren of the missionaries, may truly be counted a child, or an offshoot of Kawaiahao, the mother of the churches of this city.

The daughter church sends its greetings and today invokes upon the mother church the richest of heaven's blessings.

O. H. GULICK, Secretary of the Central Union Church.

Honolulu, November 29, 1900.

Mr. Westervelt:

Dear Sir: I thank you very much for sending me word in regard to the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Kawaiahao Church. I would like very much to be present on that occasion, but as it will be impossible for me to be there, I would like to say that I have always had a great interest in the prosperity of that church for the sake of my sainted father and the work he did there.

I send my sincere aloha nui to the pastor and people, and I pray that God's richest blessings may descend upon all connected with the Kawaiahao Church.

My sister, Mrs. Sovereign, would send the same greetings could I get word to her in time, which is doubtful.

Sincerely yours,

CAROLINE CLARK AUSTIN

The order of exercises for the evening was as follows:

1825—DIAMOND JUBILEE—1900

OF

Kawaiahao Church,

Dec. 2, 1900.

Evening Services, 7:30 p. m.

Union Christian Endeavor Meeting, 6:30 p. m.

Anthem ..... Kawaiahao Choir

Scripture, John 17, 15-21 ..... Rev. S. P. Perry

Hymn—"Hoku Ao Nani" ..... Rev. S. P. Perry

Prayer ..... Rev. O. P. Emerson

Anthem ..... Kaunakapili Choir

Notices.

Offertory—"Calvary" ..... Mrs. Annis Montague Turner

Accompanied by Miss Caroline Castle.

Jubilee Offering for New Kawaiahao Organ.

Presentation of Hawaiian Flag from Oberlin College Ohio ..... Rev. W. D. Westervelt

Anthem ..... Kamehameha Girls School

Address by the Pastor ..... Rev. H. H. Parker

Solo—"Valley of Shadows" ..... Mrs. Annis Montague Turner

Address—"Kawaiahao Church" ..... E. K. Lilikalan

Anthem ..... Kawaiahao Girls School

"Aloha from the Denominations" ..... Rev. J. C. Hay

Anthem ..... Kawaiahao Quartette

"Aloha from the Descendants of the Missionaries" ..... Hon. W. R. Castle

Anthem ..... Kamehameha Boys School

"Aloha from the Hawaiian Churches" ..... Rev. E. S. Timoteo

Hymn—"Hoku Ao Nani" ..... Choir and Congregation

Prayer and Benediction ..... Rev. S. E. Bishop, D.D.

THE BEST PLASTER

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. One application gives relief. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Henson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

## HAY BALE

Live Serpent Discovered At Olai.

CAME FROM MAINLAND

Sits of Sugar Company's Offices Changed--News of Island of Hawaii.

HILLO, Hawaii, Nov. 28.—The Honolulu Herald, O. A. Stevens found a live snake in a bale of hay delivered at his place here yesterday. The snake measured about three feet in length and about one and one-half inches in diameter. The head came from the Mainland.

Snakes living out of town cannot be so careful in keeping their heads in. The experience of Mr. Stevens shows how easily snakes may be introduced into the islands, the climate of which is admirably suited to many varieties. All the children in the country are naturally fearless in walking through the fields knowing well that there is nothing poisonous, but once snakes get a foothold half the pleasures of life in Hawaii are gone. There are enough harmless pests in the country without adding dangerous ones.

IMPROVEMENTS WANTED.

It is to be hoped that the Hawaiian members of the Legislature from the district will see the necessity for prompt action in the matter of widening Front street. As has been said in these columns, the present condition of the street is a disgrace to the community. When it is considered that five different lines of street exist within three hundred feet it is something something was done. Not only more than a street line is established and arrangements made for the removal of the buildings on the makai side, all this will take money and plenty of it and the responsibility rests upon the Legislature to appropriate. The Herald does not consider the average Hawaiian sufficiently interested in public improvements to take the necessary steps; there are citizens here of the same opinion. The Hawaiians who have been elected on the Home Rule or ruin ticket have an opportunity to surprise them.

CANE IN OLAI.

The offices of the Olai Sugar Co. have been changed from one mile to the new building opposite Olai station on the Hilo railway. They comprise four rooms are especially arranged for the convenience of carrying on the work of the company. Manager McStocker expects the mill to be ready to grind about 1,500 acres of Olai cane and a portion of the cane from Puna Sugar Co. in August next. This will be a test for the mill, after which it will be put in thorough condition for the crop to be ground early in 1902, which will consist of nearly 4,500 acres. Over a mile of the flume trestle from Kaunakapili to the reservoir at eighteen miles has been built and the boxes will be placed in position as the work progresses.

HAWAIIA ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

The pupils of the Hilo Boys' Boarding school will give an entertainment at Spreckels' hall on Saturday evening next at which Longfellow's "Hawathia" will be given in costume. Characters will be taken by the pupils.

HILLO DOGS.

When the policemen have nothing else to do a few spare moments spent in taking in the numberless stray dogs that infest the town would be beneficial. That these animals may be taken up only during certain times is a mistake; they are as much a nuisance in January as they are in July and the town can get along very well without them.

ROADS IN HILLO.

There are still numerous complaints relative to the condition of the roads north of Hilo, particularly in the direction of Hamakua. As the Independent vote was strong out there perhaps the Legislature will look after them in a manner that will be satisfactory.

HAWAII BRIEFS.

W. McKay, superintendent of the Wilder's Steamship Co. in Hilo, had the mail from the Mail transferred to the Kailua at Puna on Tuesday so that it arrived here a day earlier than it otherwise would.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott to a wedding reception of Miss Helen Willis and A. C. Steele at Wainaku Lawn December 8, from 8 to 10 p. m.

A. B. Loebenstein will leave Hilo again in about two weeks.

J. R. Wilson and wife are expected to return to Hilo December 6th.

Engineer Cargill expects to return from New York about January 10th next.

A. Zimmerman has begun the erection of his residence in the new Olai tract.

C. G. Campbell of Kapoho spent Sunday in Hilo.

Fathers Maxine and Ulrich returned yesterday from a visit to Honolulu. George W. Lockington is on the sick list.

Steel rails for the Olai Sugar Co. are being taken maula from Olai station. W. H. C. Campbell, manager of the Puna Sugar Co., has gone to Honolulu. Robert Ryeroff is building a soda water factory in Honolulu.

Mrs. J. Nawahi came up from Honolulu yesterday to inspect her new house.

N. C. Willifong and Major W. A. Purdy returned on Monday from a trip through Kona.

It is said that the Hawaiian carpenter

at the Vierra residence.

Rev. C. W. Hill returned yesterday from a trip through Hamakua on business connected with the Board of Home Missions.

The creditors of the Man Sing Co., Olai, will realize about 30 per cent on their claims. Ah Wah, the late manager, is in Yokohama with a Japanese employee of the late firm.

Superintendent Lambert of the Hilo Railway Co. has a piece of ohia timber hauled out by the Olai Sugar Co. and loaded in the car shops that compare favorably in appearance with the finer grades of ash.

Miss Foulia Ryeroff was a passenger to Honolulu by the last Kinau.

J. H. Macdonough and Mr. Mackintosh are visiting at the Shipman residence, Kailua.

In the United States District Court the case of Captain Pitt and J. S. Low against Wilder's Steamship Company was begun.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

## Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

## Chemical Balances.

## Brix Sacharometers.

## Soxhlet-Extraction Apparatus.

## FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of  
**PURE CHEMICALS**  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
**Chlorodyne**  
Is the Original and Only Genuine  
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times July 18, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Is a light medicine which restores PAIR of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbins, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in  
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Rapidly cures short attacks of  
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,  
**J. T. DAVENPORT,**  
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

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in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality. A poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best!

When you want the Best Hay, Food or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**  
TELEPHONE 121.

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Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL ..... \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke ..... President  
P. C. Jones ..... Vice-President  
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier  
F. C. Atherton ..... Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. P. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Safe and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

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420 FORT ST.  
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## NEW DRESS GOODS

The Latest Designs!

Direct From the Factory for

## Fall and Winter Wear

SATIN PERSIENNE ..... 35c yd.  
ORGANDIES ..... 35c yd.  
ORGANDIES ..... 20c yd.  
ZEPHERS ..... 15c yd.  
GINGHAMS ..... 10c yd.  
GINGHAM PRINTS ..... 8 1/2c yd.

## Calicos! Calicos!

15 yds \$1. 20 yds 1.

MAIL ADDRESS:  
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P. O. Box 100 HONOLULU



# GLIMPSES OF ASIA

Admiral Beardslee at Uraga.

JAPS ABHOR RUSSIANS

Osaka a Plague Port—The Fire in the Imperial Palace at Seoul.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 11.—A meeting of the Holykai, a social association formed by Japanese who have been in America, was held at the Maple Club, Shiba, Tokyo, on Tuesday afternoon. Among those present were Baron Kuroki, Minister for Justice, Mr. Hoshi, Minister for Communications, Colonel Buck, Rear-Admiral Beardslee, and Mr. H. Wilson. Admiral Beardslee, who is now on a visit to Japan, delivered an address. In the course of his speech the Admiral referred to his visit to Uraga forty-eight years ago, with Commodore Perry. He said that he had paid a visit to Uraga, but could not make out whether the place was the same he saw so many years ago. While he was there he met an old man who remembered the visit of Commodore Perry's ship to Uraga and was employed for the construction of a landing-place at Nagaura for the Americans. It was proposed at the meeting to erect a monument at Uraga in memory of the advent of the American ship, which proved to be a harbinger of the dawn of the present civilization in Japan.

JAPS DENOUNCE RUSSIANS. Some sixty Japanese journalists held a meeting on Tuesday evening at the Kitagawara, Tokyo, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. U. Taguchi and Z. Tsuboya on impressions gathered by them in China. Mr. Tsuboya spoke in detail of the outrages committed by the Russian and French troops in the shape of looting, murder, rape and arson. Afterwards the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution that the outrages committed by the Russians and French in China are in disgrace to humanity and cannot be passed over in silence. Steps should therefore be taken to express reprobation of their conduct by appealing to public opinion throughout the world.

OSAKA A PLAGUE PORT. The American Sanitary Inspector at Kobe received a telegram from the home government on the 7th inst. that Osaka being recognized as a plague-stricken port, no goods shipped from or via Osaka should be allowed to land at any American port. The American Sanitary Inspector at Kobe is said to have declared that if no fresh case of plague occurs during eighteen days the regulations as to the prohibition of imports would be rescinded. The Osaka merchants are at a loss to understand the meaning of the eighteen days provision, or the reason the American Government came to consider Osaka a plague-infected port, as there have been only a few sporadic cases. The Osaka people propose to petition the Japanese Government to take the necessary steps in the matter.

EVENTS IN KOREA. Writing on the 14th ult. the Seoul correspondent of the N. Y. Daily News says: On Sunday night last the city of Seoul was illuminated by a huge blaze of fire from within the palace enclosure. The building sacred to the memory of ancestors, and containing the pictures and tablets of the founders of the dynasty, took fire, no one knows how, in the early hours of the morning. His Majesty, sans ceremony, was hustled out of his apartment into a red hot Hades, just in time to see the tablets and benign faces of his ancestors disappear in a most horrible holocaust. Without waiting to tie on garters, arrange skirts, or do up his hair, he fled from the enclosure, through the rear gateway, along the lane

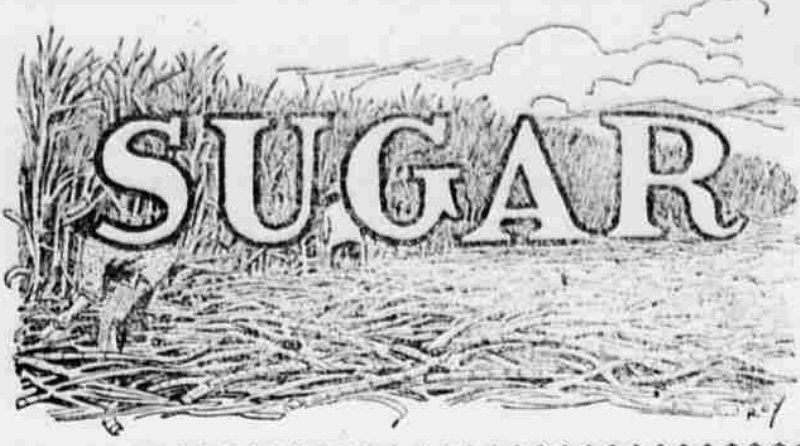
Makaha Col Co. Pd up	40,000	100
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100
BONDS		
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	98	100
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	100	100
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	100	100
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	100	100
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	100	100
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	100	100
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	100	100
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	100	100
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	100	100

Session Sales—Morning Session—One hundred Waiatua, \$118.50; 6 Oahu, \$164; 50 Kahuku, \$24; 90 McBryde, assessable, \$8; 5 Ewa, \$28.12½. Afternoon Session—Five Ewa, \$28.12½. Between Boards—Six Oahu, assessable, \$4.25; 25 McBryde, assessable, \$8.

## Mongoose Cures Malaria.

A story is told in a Boston dispatch through the New York Sun which is hard to believe. The ship Ellen A. Read just reached Boston from Manila, every white member of the crew was sick with malaria or dysentery, and the Captain, C. F. Cann, of Yarmouth, died. The sailors, with the regular sailor superstition, believed there was a Jonah on board, and finally fixed upon a little mongoose on the ship. Six sailors, with iron heated in the galley stove, attempted on June 30th, to drive the animal into the sea. Every one of the six was bitten, and then the mongoose escaped. From the moment they were bitten the sailors began to improve in health and soon they were entirely well. Later they learned from two Filipinos on board that the mongoose inhabits marshy ground and is proof against malaria and swamp fevers. Its bite, in turn, they were informed, inoculated the sailors and had overcome the malaria in their systems. The result was that the sailors changed their opinion, and instead of believing that the mongoose was a Jonah, they look upon him as the savior of the crew, and more of them would fight to keep him on board than fought to drive him overboard.

The proposed changes in the War Revenue tax including proprietary articles, deeds and mortgages, which will be exempted.



THE following are the latest sugar advices received from Williams, Dimond & Company by F. A. Schaefer & Company:

San Francisco, Nov. 22, 1900. We had this pleasure 20th inst. per S. S. China:

Sugar—Prices both in the local market and for export to Honolulu continue unchanged.

Basic—No sales since last advices making basis for 96 centrifugals in New York, 4.37c; San Francisco, 3.95c.

London—Basic—November 20th, 8 3/4d; 21st, 9 1/4d.

Dry Granulated New York—Unchanged.

Eastern and Foreign Market—Latest mail reports from New York indicate a quiet and firm market with buyers at current quotations, but offerings are light. Business is accordingly restricted and will likely continue so for the immediate future, and a firm market be maintained, inasmuch as a scarcity of unsold cane sugars universally exists. Refined is in fairly good demand at unchanged quotations, conditions continuing the same.

London Cable—November 17th reports Java No. 15 D. S. 12c; fair refining, 11s; November beets, 9s 8 1/4d; December beets, 9s 8 1/4d.

IS SUGAR FROM PORTO RICO FREE?

That is the question which the sugar trust through its own importers and other interested parties have thus early forced upon the attention of the United States Supreme Court. This important matter will be argued before the Supreme Court in Washington in half a dozen cases on January 12, the parties and the court being agreed to have them all considered together. One of the cases involves the right to import free of duty diamonds from the Philippines. The cases are so constructed on the record that they will as a whole bring up all the conceivable points that may be said to be embraced in a very important and far-reaching controversy.

The echoes of the Bowler sugar bounty contention—that Congress had no constitutional right to appropriate money to liquidate its promise or contractual obligation of 1890, and that if it did a Treasury Department official might refuse to certify warrants for its payment, have hardly died away before we have this other "constitutional" theory asserted that the people of ceded possessions have a right to have their goods entered into the United States free of duty.

No one can now say what might result to the domestic sugar industry, in the near future, were this contention to prevail. If the court were to place its ear on the ground to determine the question in line with the idea expressed by ex-President Harrison and some other very able lawyers, the day would be short between Cuban independence and her annexation to the United States. The spirit that is evidently abroad in the land seems only to focus

attention upon that point so full of danger to our domestic sugar producers. We are satisfied that too many of our people are either too busy reaching for dividends, oblivious of the importance of the pending cases, or else willing to risk possible loss in the scale with hoped for success. The array of able counsel in the field for the plaintiffs in the contention to be judicially decided in January, including ex-Secretary Carlisle and Coudert Bros. and others, shows that the matter is being fully and vigorously contested.

So much for that phase of the present situation of domestic sugar. There are others. All the West India "sugar" treaties—based on reductions of duty on sugar—are still pending, and if the "trade" theory is to prevail in legislation, the chances for their being taken up are promising. If we were to indulge in a bit of satire we might say, "and why not ratify them? a little more sugar at reduced rates from abroad won't hurt?"

We were told that free sugar from Hawaii couldn't hurt our producers, and then that what sugar would come free from Porto Rico wouldn't hurt, although Hawaii is sending us 550,000,000 or more pounds, as Porto Rico will send this year double of what she did last year, say 250,000,000 pounds, with large areas of available sugar lands that will triple her product!

The danger is that any legislation now will be seized upon by Germany and Cuba to ask for something, because of the importance of their "trade" (sic). Now we have it from no less an authority than Mr. E. M. Allen of the Standard Sugar Company of Nebraska that the sugars from Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines do not hurt our domestic producers and now it is on foot—as against our best farmers—to ship sugar beets from Canada, on which agricultural product there is no duty. It would really appear that while we have a tariff on sugar for revenue and to develop our domestic production it is proposed to overcome or evade it in large part or totally by reciprocity and the policy of low or no duty on sugar from our insular possessions. If that is not an infraction of the policy and principle of protection, then we have been reading the wrong version of the doctrine from Henry Clay down to the present moment.

What should be done first is this: Our sugar producers should get before the court to argue their side of the matter embraced in the sugar cases pending. The Attorney General will represent the Government in its foreign capacity and power to take lands and legislate therefor to obtain revenue, more or less; thus far less, but there are industrial views that are of a vast deal more importance that may well have a distinct and important bearing on the matter. A word of warning is sometimes of value, even though that word is addressed to lung men deeply engrossed in their own affairs.

NEW MEAT MARKET. It Will Be Opened in the Waverly Block in a Fortnight.

Between the 15th and the 20th of December the new meat market will be opened.

Everybody has their hour of trouble. Collector George St. ... charge of the inspectors ... they have friendly feelings. Stratemeyer has been in these islands for almost twenty-six years and has been connected with the customs department for the past eight years.

During Stratemeyer's suspension the work of Deputy Collector will be carried on by the man in charge of the day watch, who at present is Inspector Jacobson. Inspector Scanlan will also have to help discharge the duties of the Deputy Collector.

The above illustration represents the outside force of the customs department. It is a small force for a port like Honolulu, whose business is growing day by day to larger and larger proportions, but yet it is a peculiarly efficient force and accomplishes a vast amount of work. There is work that has to be done very often, however, that cannot possibly be handled by the small number of men employed by the department. Honolulu's waterfront is by no means a small one and sometimes it requires the utmost skill and calculation to spread the men over the ground which has to be covered.

From the Railway wharves, at the Ewa end of the harbor, to the Pacific Mail wharf is no easy jump and when there happens to be two or three foreign vessels in port, which have to be watched, the task of holding down the waterfront becomes a very difficult one.

It is stated by those who ought to know that with the present small force of men employed it is absolutely impossible, when there are more foreign vessels in port, for the men to prevent a certain amount of smuggling. Little ever gets by the wide-awake inspectors but sometimes it happens that there are weak points in the waterfront guard, occasioned by lack of numbers.

The small force of men shown above are divided into three watches. The day watch is from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The night watch is from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight, and the morning watch is from midnight until 7 o'clock in the morning.

For eight men to hold down the waterfront on ordinary occasions is no easy task, but when there are a couple of foreign steamers in port and perhaps one or two foreign sailing vessels the task becomes one that is well nigh impossible in some respects.

Ordinarily one man is placed at the main gate of the Pacific Mail wharf, one at the Waikiki end of the Pacific Mail wharf and one at the Ewa end. Then one man takes what is called the "makai patrol," on the Esplanade, from the Ewa end of the Pacific Mail wharf to the Inter-Island wharf, one man is put on the Oceanic wharf, one takes what is termed the "makai patrol," near the boat-landing, one patrols up

and down in front of the Custom house, while the remaining man is captain of the watch and overlooks the waterfront, going his rounds from one man to the other to see that all is well.

When a vessel from the Orient happens to be at the Pacific Mail wharf there has to be an extra man on hand to look out for the gangway, and it sometimes happens that more than one extra man is required, for one man has to keep watch of the off-shore side of the vessel, in a small boat.

Sometimes it happens that two foreign vessels will arrive in port about the same time—one from the Orient and one, a foreign boat, on the way to the Orient. Then six men have to be stationed on the Pacific Mail wharf. To supply these, six men have to be taken away from other points along the waterfront. This naturally leaves an opening for those who smuggle.

If the department ever secures a steam launch for the purpose of boarding foreign vessels outside of the harbor, things will be greatly simplified as far as the work of the department is concerned and much valuable time will be saved in the entering of vessels.

As it is at present the boarding inspector has to wait until the vessel is docked before he can go aboard, and the public have to wait so much longer before they—those of them who have business aboard—can go aboard, and the passengers are delayed from coming ashore.

When Collector Stackable was seen by an Advertising reporter yesterday and asked if he had anything further to say in the matter of the suspension

of the Deputy Collector, he said that he did not think that there was anything that he should say in relation to the affair and that the matter would be reported to Washington as were all the doings of the local department, that Washington would have everything to say in the matter if there was anything to be said, and that he, Stackable, did not consider that the head of the local department had to defend himself for carrying out the rules and regulations of the department, as he was in duty bound to do.

When the above picture was taken, Inspectors Sheahan and DeKew were sick and Immigration Inspector Short and Customs Weigher Macaulay took their places in the group, that the full force of inspectors might be represented in the photograph.

THE CUSTOMS INSPECTORS OF WHOM STRATEMEYER WAS HEAD.

Miller. Taylor. Jacobson. Tucker. Henderson. Scanlan. Stratemeyer. Macaulay. Kiester. La Pierre. Durfee. Dinklage. Gay.

For eight men to hold down the waterfront on ordinary occasions is no easy task, but when there are a couple of foreign steamers in port and perhaps one or two foreign sailing vessels the task becomes one that is well nigh impossible in some respects.

Ordinarily one man is placed at the main gate of the Pacific Mail wharf, one at the Waikiki end of the Pacific Mail wharf and one at the Ewa end. Then one man takes what is called the "makai patrol," on the Esplanade, from the Ewa end of the Pacific Mail wharf to the Inter-Island wharf, one man is put on the Oceanic wharf, one takes what is termed the "makai patrol," near the boat-landing, one patrols up

and down in front of the Custom house, while the remaining man is captain of the watch and overlooks the waterfront, going his rounds from one man to the other to see that all is well.

When a vessel from the Orient happens to be at the Pacific Mail wharf there has to be an extra man on hand to look out for the gangway, and it sometimes happens that more than one extra man is required, for one man has to keep watch of the off-shore side of the vessel, in a small boat.

Sometimes it happens that two foreign vessels will arrive in port about the same time—one from the Orient and one, a foreign boat, on the way to the Orient. Then six men have to be stationed on the Pacific Mail wharf. To supply these, six men have to be taken away from other points along the waterfront. This naturally leaves an opening for those who smuggle.

If the department ever secures a steam launch for the purpose of boarding foreign vessels outside of the harbor, things will be greatly simplified as far as the work of the department is concerned and much valuable time will be saved in the entering of vessels.

As it is at present the boarding inspector has to wait until the vessel is docked before he can go aboard, and the public have to wait so much longer before they—those of them who have business aboard—can go aboard, and the passengers are delayed from coming ashore.

When Collector Stackable was seen by an Advertising reporter yesterday and asked if he had anything further to say in the matter of the suspension

of the Deputy Collector, he said that he did not think that there was anything that he should say in relation to the affair and that the matter would be reported to Washington as were all the doings of the local department, that Washington would have everything to say in the matter if there was anything to be said, and that he, Stackable, did not consider that the head of the local department had to defend himself for carrying out the rules and regulations of the department, as he was in duty bound to do.

When the above picture was taken, Inspectors Sheahan and DeKew were sick and Immigration Inspector Short and Customs Weigher Macaulay took their places in the group, that the full force of inspectors might be represented in the photograph.

THE CUSTOMS INSPECTORS OF WHOM STRATEMEYER WAS HEAD.

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# Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

MISS B—, of L—, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 27 and 28, Chancery Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampooings with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampooings with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LONDON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U.S.A.

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